



BRITISH TREATY.

(12th Article referred to in our last.)
Art. 12. His majesty consents that if shall and may be lawful during the time herein after limited for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 tons, any goods or merchandizes being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said states, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said states in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject here to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said states in British vessels.

"And his majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away in their said vessels to the United States from the said islands and ports all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said states in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

"Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared that during the continuance of this article the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, in American vessels, either from his majesty's islands, or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States; reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands, into the United States and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said states, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

"It is agreed that this article and every matter and thing therein contained shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, by which the same may be terminated.

"And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and

what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property: and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, Messrs. Yundt & Brown.

The public are much indebted to you for the communication of the bill reported by general Smith to the senate of the United States, for the protection of American seamen. The subject is of great importance, and the remedy proposed of so extraordinary a nature, that it is hoped the legislature will give it due consideration, before it is adopted. I am not surprised at the terms of this proposed law, although there are many firm supporters of the present administration, that will be, when the necessary consequences that must result from it, come to be fully considered.

Mr. Jefferson and his friends profess to be the advocates for peace, and a fair and impartial conduct between the belligerent powers. It is certainly the interest of our country to pursue that conduct; and I will not charge them with hypocrisy, though many circumstances might be stated to induce a belief that our administration are not sincere in those professions, or do not strictly conform to them. It would be too much to expect that our ports should be shut at once against British commerce, as many of the ports in Europe have been, to favor the views of the French consul. We have been too much accustomed to talk in a high tone of our rising power and importance; of our liberty, prosperity and independence, to stomach so bold a requisition. If our government were disposed to bend the knee to Bonaparte, they would not dare to venture openly on such a measure—it would shock the feelings, & rouse the spirit of our people—it would favour, too much of humiliation and dependence, to be submitted to with patience, and the national pride could never tamely acquiesce, after freeing this country from the power of one foreign government, to become the tools and instruments, perhaps the slaves of another. If such wishes are entertained, they must be covered from public view, to give any chance of success: A thousand indirect means may be employed to show attention, and a disposition to favor the French government, and to irritate, insult and provoke the British, till by some public act of that government, or its officers, the public mind may be prepared, and excited to acts of hostility against them.

That the British government have acted indiscreetly, unjustly and impolitically, in more than one instance towards us, every one will admit. That their officers employed on distant services have done so in many cases, without their authority or knowledge, I believe, will be also allowed. But that government (unlike the conduct of the French) has always shown a disposition to act liberally and justly, whenever any real cause of complaint has existed, and been fairly brought before them, and I have no doubt would do so again, if a proper occasion should require it.

Every government has an inherent right to call for the services of its own citizens in times of public danger and

the obligation of the citizen in such a crisis, is paramount to all other engagements that he can contract with others. Every government has a right also to compel its citizens to the faithful discharge of their contracts and engagements with each other, and no foreign power can, consistent with the laws of nature and nations, interfere to supersede or impede these rights and obligations, founded in the very nature of all government.

The bill which general Smith has reported is too thinly veiled to cover its deformities; and is so void of every feature of conciliation, that its hostile aspect must be hideous to every dispassionate and impartial observer. The object of it, though professing to be general, as to all foreign nations, is levelled at the British government, and British commerce alone: and the title of the bill with more propriety might have been called, "A bill to protect American seamen, and to encourage the desertion of British seamen, and to protect them from punishment while engaged in the service of the United States, or in the advancement of American commerce, to the ruin of the navy and commerce of Great Britain."

This bill allows a British commander to take out of an American vessel any civil or military officer or soldier, and prohibits the sailing of seamen only. If the principle is admitted as to a soldier, why not as to a sailor? The right is the same in both cases, and if an American vessel will experience more inconvenience from having a seaman, it is the fault of the captain or owner that employ such seamen, and they ought to abide the consequences, instead of subjecting the country, perhaps, to a war for their folly. Can any person who reads this bill doubt for a moment what will be the result of it, if unfortunately it should pass into a law? We well know that the wages given to seamen by American merchants, in time of war, are too great for the British government, or any other government, to come in competition with them: the advantages of an undisturbed neutrality will afford such wages, and that alone is sufficient encouragement, at every hazard to induce British seamen to desert and absent themselves from the service of their own country, and to enter into the employment of our merchants: but if we hold out an offer of protection also, to what extent will it not operate on these people, and to what difficulty and distress may it not subject the British commerce, and even the British navy? Complaints have already been made against the law of a neighbouring state, always ready and foremost to give a good example to others; but if the captain of a British man of war coming into our port, or into any other port in the world, should see his men desert before his face, and getting on board an American vessel, can be thus protected, in violation of all moral and national obligation, this law must prove the ruin of the British commerce and of their navy.

Can it be imagined that when Great Britain is threatened with invasion, and the destruction of the government and of the country, that a regulation of this nature will be patiently submitted to, which tends, and perhaps is intended, to deprive them of the best means that they now possess, to resist their enemies? No one can believe it. Retaliation of some kind or other, or an open disregard of the law will be

the consequence, and must be calculated upon, to found some pretext, by which the public mind may be irritated and inflamed, and then the president, who dares not at this time suggest the propriety of shutting our ports to the British commerce, will have the power of doing it; and this law which has the popular title of protecting American seamen, will be the shameful cover to hand us over an instrument to the unbounded ambition of the French consul.

What security have we of being the chosen people of the French consul, that can induce us to become the pliant instruments of his ambition? What encouragement have we already received, that can make us hope for greater favors than he has shown for all his other allies? Once destroy the power of England, and what certainty have we that he will not exercise the same powers over our seamen, of which we now complain, and that we shall not experience requisitions and demands, till then unheard of, and which perhaps the power of England alone has prevented from crossing the Atlantic.

I am a decided friend to the principle of protecting American seamen—I think it ought to be done—but we cannot be justified in harboring, protecting, and even encouraging the seamen of other countries, to the ruin of their own, to enter into our service. If our governors are sincere in their professions of impartiality, let them bring forward a law founded on the principles of justice, and of national obligations. Let them prohibit, under severe penalties, any American vessel from being navigated, and the owner and captain from employing the subjects or citizens of either of the belligerent powers. Let no protections, under severe penalties, be given to any person as an American seaman, but to natives, or to such as prove to have been American citizens before the commencement of the present war. Let certificates, in like manner, be given to Danes, Swedes, and all other neutral seamen, proved to be such, and stating them to be so, and then let the penalties of this law (but in a different form) be extended to such power as may infringe it, by impressing the American or neutral seamen, if redress, on complaint, cannot otherwise be had. American seamen will then be protected: foreign neutral seamen in our service will be protected, and no underhand shameful encouragement will be given to desertion from the belligerent powers; nor any underhand pretext be set forward to justify our becoming a tool or instrument to the ambition of any foreign power.

If the law that general Smith has reported shall pass in its present form, it will be a direct violation of our treaty with England, and we must soon be at war with that country. Can our merchants contemplate such an event, and from such a cause, without horror? I will not predict the ruin that most of them must incur from such measures, but I am really astonished to find that such a bill should have originated with men professing enmity to all exorbitant power, and giving a power to the president that ought to make every American citizen tremble. Suppose the captain of a British ship of war alive to a sense of honor, and the danger of his country, had a right to their service and ventures to take them from their place of refuge—shall the president in

such case, (although the act may be done without the knowledge or authority of the British government) without any previous explanation be authorized to deny the rights of hospitality to the ships of that nation, and in violation of our treaty, be even empowered to shut our ports against their commerce to the ruin of hundreds of innocent persons, who were ignorant of the fact, and who had not the means of preventing it? A sham light on such pretended impartiality, and on such pretended patriotism. I am willing to trust the discretion of the president as far as by the principles of our constitution he ought to be trusted; but I would trust no such power with the passions, the prejudices, the errors, and possibly with the corruption of any individual. The congress alone, by the constitution, have the power of making and declaring war, but this law would place the power, in this instance, in the discretion of the president; for no reasonable man can hesitate to say, that suspending the trade of a whole country in such manner, contrary to an existing treaty, and at this important crisis, would not be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war, and instantly, as it ought, to produce all the effects of it.

If the power rests with congress, they will deliberate, they will negotiate and remonstrate, or cause it to be done, and will know the sense of their constituents before any decisive resolution is taken. The inconvenience to a few individuals from a temporary delay, will be nothing in comparison of the ruin and the loss of thousands, that a war with Great Britain must occasion. I think the law in question is partial and unjust: It may be altered to protect our seamen, if that is the object, without any invidious or iniquitous views; and it ought not to vest powers in the president, that neither he, nor any other individual, in the spirit of our constitution, can possess.

A MERCHANT OF BALTIMORE.
January 20, 1804.

[The following is a copy of the bill alluded to in the preceding observations.]

A BILL,
Further to protect the seamen of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander of any public armed ship or other vessel of any foreign nation, shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the United States any seaman, or mariner, or other person, (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said nation shall be at war) to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the United States or its territories, from affording aid, succour, or provisions of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person residing within the United States, who shall (after such prohibition shall be made known, and before the same be revoked) afford aid, succour, or provisions aforesaid, to such ship or other vessel and thereof be convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, and shall be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Be it further enacted, That from and after the day of next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander or commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel of the United States while on passing to or from any port or place any seaman, mariner, or other person, (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said foreign nation shall be at war) the president shall be, and he hereby is authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit by proclamation the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandize within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories; and also to prohibit the lading of any ship or vessel of such nation, within any of the ports or ter-

ritories of the United States: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board, or to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the United States: And provided also, that any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading then on board, to the port of destination of such ships or vessel.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

His Britannic Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

About three o'clock his Majesty proceeded, in his usual state, to the House of Lords, to open the session, and being seated on the throne, a message was dispatched to the house of Commons, to intimate his Majesty's presence in the house of Peers, and to require their immediate attendance at the bar of that House. The Commons being come, His Majesty made the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since I last met you in Parliament it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In these preparations I have been seconded by the volunteer exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if possible, strengthened their claims to my confidence and affection, they enemy have only served to rouse their native and hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations are lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honour and safety of the kingdom demanded at this important and critical conjuncture.

"Though my attention has principally been directed to the great objects of internal security, no opportunity has been lost of making an impression on the foreign possessions of the enemy. The islands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the Settlements of Demarara and Essequibo, have surrendered to the British arms. In the conduct of the operations, by which those valuable acquisitions, have been made the utmost promptitude and zeal have been displayed by the officers employed on these services, and by my forces acting under their command, by sea and land.

"In Ireland the leaders, and several inferior agents, in the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, have been brought to justice; and the public tranquillity has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that such of my deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance are convinced of their error; and that, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of my United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have a perfect reliance on your public spirit for making such provisions as may be necessary for the service of the year. The progressive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to preserve in the system which has been adopted, of defraying the expenses of the war, with as little addition as possible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the state.

"I lament the heavy pressure, which, under the present circumstances, must unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am persuaded that they will meet it with the good sense and fortitude which so eminently distinguish their character under the conviction of the indispensable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the safety of the Empire.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have concluded a convention with the king of Sweden, for the purpose of adjusting all the differences which have arisen on the subject of the

eleventh article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of the convention should be laid before you; and you will I trust, be of opinion that the arrangement whilst it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on those principles of reciprocal advantage which are best calculated to maintain and improve the good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries.

"In the prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged, it shall be, as it has ever been, my first object to execute as becomes me, the great trust committed to my charge.—Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cause, it is my fixed determination, if the occasion should arise, to share their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our constitution, our religion, our laws, and independence. To the activity and valor of my fleets and armies, to the zeal and unconquerable spirit of my faithful subjects, I consider the honor of my crown and all those valuable interests which are involved in the issue of this momentous contest.

"Actuated by these sentiments, and humbly imploring the blessings of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that, if contrary to all just expectation, the enemy should elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruisers, and attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequence will be to them discomfiture, confusion and disgrace; and that ours will not only be the glory of surmounting present difficulties, and repelling immediate danger, but the solid and permanent advantage of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy and resources."

Admiralty Office, Nov. 24, 1803.

A dispatch was yesterday received from Sir J. Saumaurez, relative to the destruction of the gun boats of La Hogue, including the following from Captain Dunbar.

"Peulette, at Sea, Nov. 15, 1803.

"Sir—As I was passing the island of Alderney, this morning, about a quarter past 11, I came up with a convoy belonging to the enemy, consisting of about 30 sail, steering to the eastward, escorted by several armed vessels, and in the act of rounding Cape La Hogue. I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the attack made on them by his Majesty's ship under my command was such as to compel their crews to run them on the rocks, where they became completely exposed to our shot, as well as the dangers incident to that situation. It is impossible for me to describe sufficiently the zeal and good conduct of those under me; every officer and man volunteered their services in the boats, by which a brig, a lugger, and a sloop, the latter made fast with her cable to the shore, were cut out under a smart fire, while the ship was carried, and anchored within three cables length of the surf, to cover those engaged in this enterprize. As the rest were left dry by the tide, I am confident that several are totally lost. Those that fell into our hands are new, and from having sweeps on board, though not armed, were undoubtedly intended to aid in the invasion. The Liberty took more, but the Aloucheron could not get up in time. I am most happy to add that not a man was hurt, and the loss of an anchor is all that we experienced. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. DUNBAR."

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated the 7th of December, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"The conduct of the French army, on evacuating the Cape, differed very little from the accounts I have heretofore given you of it.—Since the death of General Leclerc a great number of persons, mostly people of colour, have been arbitrarily arrested and drowned, whose fortunes were a great name for the town Majors and the Corps of Gendarmarie: those circumstances induced many of the people of colour, to flee and seek for safety among the brigands.

"The Captain General, Rochambeau, by a proclamation, insulting to the National Guard who had bravely

defended and saved the cape the year before, (from General Leclerc's own confession) made known his determination to hold the cape longer than he had held the island of Martinique, of which he had the command chief in the beginning of the revolution. On the 25th of September, he demanded the sum of one million from the inhabitants which he said was necessary to enable him to hold possession of the Cape. In order to have his demand paid, he committed the merchants to the dungeons, and fixed the imposition at 5 and 6,000 dollars on each of them to be paid in 24 hours, under pain of death. The next day at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fedon. (of whose fate you have before heard) not having complied with that order, was shot, although he had offered ten times the value of the sum, which the government owed him, the others were released from confinement on some of their friends paying for them.

"On the 19th of October, the Brigands attacked the Hunt-du-Cap, distant one league from the city, and made their way under the heavy fires of the block-houses, and were stopped at Vertier's camp by 150 men of the eleventh regiment, who killed or wounded 1000 of the army of the Brigands in less than two hours. General Pageot attempted to charge them with his cavalry, but was prevented by counter orders—3800 men of the regular troops, and 12 or 1500 of the national guard, were more than sufficient to destroy this army of the Brigands (which had been composed and gathered with great pains by their chiefs) and were waiting for orders to march, when they heard of general Rochambeau's capitulation with them, and his begging for ten days to prepare for the evacuation; and had he done his duty, he might have reasonably hoped to preserve the city, and perhaps the whole island, by the total destruction of the rebel army.

"The ten days granted by Dessalines, were employed by general Rochambeau in selling privately at low prices, those provisions which might have lasted three months for the use of his troops, and did not think in the least of the large quantity of powder and ammunition which he wisely abandoned to the enemy.

"The garrison and part of the inhabitants sailed from the harbor in different vessels, preceded by three frigates, and passed under the Picolet fort, them in possession of the Brigands who might have destroyed the whole of the fleet. It soon after was surrendered up to the British.

"Neraud, one of Rochambeau's satellites, gained a sword of honor in that shameful evacuation, although he was not at the Cape on the attack of the blacks."

From Washington, Jan. 25.

"The committee of commerce and manufactures, this day reported sundry resolutions on the subject of various petitions for the encouragement of home manufactures;—among other things, they have recommended that the following articles be exempted from duty on importation, viz. rags of linen, cotton, woollen or hempen cloth; bristles of swine; antimony, regulus of; unwrought burr stones; salt petre; unwrought cork. [These pay at present 12 1/2 per cent.] They proposed raising the duty on foreign articles in various instances; as on hats and plated ware, which now pay 15, that the duty should be 20 per cent.

Brushes and black glass bottles, stone ware, window glass, cannon ball, now 12 1/2 to be 25 per cent.

Additional duties on foreign silk, starch, hair powder, glue, gun powder, printed calicoes, cordage and cables, umbrellas, soap, tallow, candles, &c.

The senate were this day engaged on the Louisiana government bill, and had under discussion an amendment for prohibiting the importation of slaves into that country—but the house adjourned about half past 4 without coming to a decision.

The house of representatives had under discussion the subject of a port of entry at Natchez.

The Boston Centinel says, there are now applications before the legislature of Massachusetts, for eight new banks, and upwards of forty turnpike roads.

THE

E A

TUESDAY M

On Monday this life The of St. Paul's ty.

This value in this state, years. During his zealous proved himself Provisional Parish immediately to the Protection large—by some of its and regulations endeavors to christianity. gion were fixed. He Pennsylvania der the pious Samuel S. President of Talents he has GIVEN, his Benevolence all. Few more interested z Tenderne have labour or none, hay "by Faith, His loss is by his bere which he se round; by deared to h duals to w cularly ble thy and So be shed by merous A knew him man, as a an Instru if at all, p fulness, h greatest ga lamented a to his Chu the Comm

The G the 7th in ing deaths

On the of his age 117, prin life.

On the year of hi 187, Bq the late c

We un the presid bearer of concerning that he is

The M 27th, has The M DINE to give a B quistion ple will ly follow nited St ly as the event.

For so been in wretches that the fernal at and resp in the ev a black streets in the defe meet th viduals, ately ga security is a vess In one lighting private where lone, he off, had

On Monday the 6th inst. departed this life *The Rev. Eliza Rigg*, Rector of St. Paul's Parish, in Q. Ann's county.

This valuable man had not resided in this State, much upwards of seven years. During this time, by his talents, his zeal, and activity, he had proved himself an acquisition and a Providential Blessing, not only to the Parish immediately under his care, but to the Protestant Episcopal Church at large—by the part which he bore in some of its most important measures and regulations, and by his incessant endeavors to promote the welfare of christianity. His impressions of religion were early received, and deeply fixed. He was born and educated in Pennsylvania, and studied Divinity under the pious Dr. Smith, father to Dr. Samuel S. Smith, who is the present President of Princeton College. His Talents he held devoted to the *GOSPEL*, his Piety was fervent, and his Benevolence and liberality extended to all. Few men have equalled him in disinterested zeal; few, especially with his Tenderness and Delicacy of Frame, have laboured so extensively;—few, or none, have we seen, who lived more "by Faith," and less "by sight." His loss is now the more sensibly felt by his bereaved Family, by the Parish which he served, and the Churches around; by the Pupils whom he endeared to him, and the several individuals to whom his ministry was particularly blessed. The Tear of Sympathy and Sorrow will long continue to be shed by his Brethren; by his numerous Acquaintance, and those who knew him generally. Considered as a man, as a Minister of the Gospel, and an Instructor of Youth—not much, if at all, past the Prime of Life and Usefulness, his departure (though the greatest gain to himself) may justly be lamented as an afflictive Loss, not only to his Church, and to Religion, but to the Community at large.

The Gazette of the United States of the 7th instant announces the following deaths:

On the 17th ultimo, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. CHARLES NESBITT, principal of the College of Carlisle.

On the 26th ult. and in the 77th year of his age, JOHN BEALE BORDLEY, Esq. of this city, but formerly of the State of Maryland.

We understand that, Mr. Harvey, the president's secretary, is to be the bearer of the dispatches &c. to France, concerning the Louisiana treaty; and that he is to depart in a few days. (Aurora.)

The National Intelligencer of the 27th, has the following paragraph.

The MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DINE together to day, and next week give a BALL in celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana.—This example will we have no doubt, be generally followed by the citizens of the United States, who appreciate, as highly as their representatives, this great event.

KIDNAPPERS!!

For some weeks past, our city has been infested with those detestable wretches, and such is their impudence, that they scruple not to make their infernal attempts in the most populous and respectable parts of the city. Late in the evening, under the directions of a black man, they wander through the streets in quest of their prey, and seize the defenceless negroes wherever they meet them. The unfortunate individuals, if overpowered, are immediately gagged and taken to a place of security, which it is strongly suspected is a vessel lying at or near the city. In one instance, under the pretext of lighting his pipe a villain entered a private house, merely to reconnoitre—where finding a negro woman sitting alone, he would instantly have carried off, had not the alarm, occasioned by

her cries, compelled him to desist, and speedily retire from opposition.—*Phil. pap.*

From the Palladium.

OBSERVATIONS ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Nothing is easier than to prove the magnitude of the danger arising to all independent States, from the exorbitant power of France. Happy would it be if we could as easily point out the means that would adequately provide against those dangers. But with few exceptions, the civilized world has little other resource now, than it had during the preponderance of the Roman power, and that was to claim the humble privilege of *lighter chains*; its reward for the alacrity with which the trembling nations made haste to take them. To be admitted citizens and allies of Rome, procured of old the envied security, that no other unjust and ambitious power than Rome should plunder and oppress them. France has already her Batavian, Spanish, Helvetic and Italian Allies, who, though slaves, seem to think it almost liberty that the property of France is exclusive of that of all other oppressors.

In estimating the power of France, it is indispensable to reckon amongst her means the contagion of her principles. Like little birds, which are said to be charmed and deprived of the power of their wings by the glare of the serpent's eyes and the lustre of his scales before he devours them, the States adjoining France were wonder struck at first by the tinsel glory of her revolution. The frothy speculations of political sophistry seemed to rise, by the force of power and success, above the contempt of the wise, and to take hold, with the combined strength of fanaticism and vice, of the admiration of the vulgar, and among those vulgar were the philosophers of all countries. The French revolution seemed every where to raise the physical above the moral force of society.—The Magistrates of a nation are not one to a million, and the stupid multitude of Germany, England and America, exulted in the hope of seeing themselves a million times stronger than the laws, and strong enough to decree the seizure of the yet uncounted booty these magistrates and laws had so long imperiously defended from their grasp. Wherever a Democracy is established, or its principles are beginning to gain credit, flattery will inevitably govern those who aspire to govern every thing. "Nothing ought to withstand the people," will be the cry; and nothing, not liberty, property, or right, or even the people themselves, will be able to withstand their flatterers. Demagogues are the power of mean tyrants: In a mutiny of the camp, after the Generals are assassinated, the Suters and camp Cullermen become Generals, and their sword is a sceptre.

Hence it was, that the mere rabble of all Europe were the admirers of the French revolution, and wherever the French armies penetrated, this rabble was banded into patriotic military corps, to expel the established magistrates and to support new French masters. In this arrangement, the French displayed their profound knowledge of mankind. They erected revolutionary Republics, and made those fit on the tribunals who had it not been for France, would have pined in jail or rowed in the galleys. Thus they secured the active co-operation of men who, though false to virtue, to the laws and to their country, were compelled to be faithful to their deliverers and protectors. Accordingly the vice want and ignorance of every nation has been found the ally of French Jacobinism.

This ally every where potent, would have proved every where victor, had not the prophetic eloquence of Mr. Burke, and the noble spirit of the British Government and Nation, detected the arts and ennobled the arms of France. That nation by its efforts to save itself, has given *reppite* to Europe.

These efforts were such as no other nation of that quarter of the globe could have made. Jacobinism had entrenched itself deeply in the prejudices of the multitude. PAIN and other incendiary writers had made the rabble expect power, and vengeance, and plunder. The dread of famine is also one of the most active causes of

popular commotion which the United States are not subject to, and our people cannot even comprehend. The Jacobin societies were organized, and the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, and the opposition leaders in the house of commons, were foolishly or wickedly at the head of the revolutionary meetings. The pretenses for revolution were plausible. They clamored for reform, and if they could have had leave to begin they could not have been hindered from going on. An English revolution would have been inevitable; and that the object of the Reformers was revolution, and not reform, we have ample evidence; for almost every man of them, who has taken refuge here and in France, has boasted and made a merit of his outrageous Democracy. To this add the deep disaffection of Ireland, and every man of discernment will admit that any delay, any remissness or timidity on the part of Mr. Pitt, would have rendered the cause of England forlorn and desperate. Happily the land of our forefathers' sepulchres is still a land of law and liberty. The government is still what it was, strong in itself, stronger than ever in the affections of the people. It has been tried, and though shaken, has withstood the licentiousness of its press, the disasters of its arms, famine, mutiny in the fleet and more than all, 18 months' Peace with BONAPARTE.

The opposition made by Great Britain to the progress of the French power, has undoubtedly prevented the spreading of Jacobinism through every State in Europe. If we except any it will be Russia alone: Ignorance, distance and despotism, have barred every avenue against its entrance.

It may be said BONAPARTE is no longer the patron of Jacobinism: He, we shall be told, abhors and dreads the Jacobins more, and is more detested by them, than any man alive. It may be true that he detests all his enemies, and the Jacobins of France no doubt wish, as all Jacobins ever do, *unceasing revolution and holy insurrection*. He hangs, jails, and banishes them.—But nevertheless he is the friend of Jacobins of all other countries. The malcontents of all nations are his allies; the regular governments of all countries his abhorrence. The faction that cannot triumph by its own strength will gladly avail itself of his. The maxims, usages and even prejudices that favor established government and orderly ascertained Magistracy, cannot be reconciled with his usurpation.

The nature of his power is, therefore, not less formidable than its extent: He is, and from the nature of his usurpation must be, the strong man armed against all lawful governments. Is there in Europe any man stronger than he who will come and bind him?

MARRIED, at Kegatank, Eastern Shore of Virginia, on Monday, 30th ult. by the Rev. Walter C. Gardiner, CHARLES N. BANCER, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH U. TEACKLE, daughter of John Teackle, sen. Esq.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, on the sixteenth day of February next, the following Tracts or parts of Tracts of LAND, situate in this county, to wit:

ALL that part of a Tract of Land called RELIEF, containing five hundred and seventy six acres of Land.—All that part of a tract of Land called BAYNARD'S PASTURE, containing one hundred and one acres of Land; And all that part of a tract of Land called ROE'S CHANCE, containing ninety seven acres of Land, formerly possessed by George Baynard, of this county, deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to Henry Pratt.—The lands are to be sold for payment of the mortgage money. The sale will take place at the time above mentioned, at the house of Mr. John Patrick, on said land. The sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon.—The lands will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee.
Queen Ann's county,
January 17, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John E. Gist, late of Cambridge, Dorchester County, deceased, are requested to make payment, as speedily as possible: And those that have claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit their claims to

FRANCES GIST, Ex'rx.
Cambridge, Feb. 13, 1804. 09 3

The following very excellent BOOKS

are for sale at this Office.

Elegant Extracts in prose & verse	The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 3 vols. 8vo.
Pope's Homer	School for Children
Hayley's Works	No Cross no Crown
Sandford & Meriton	Blair's Sermons
Zimmerman on Solitude	Wesley's Sermons
Boswell's Life of Johnson	Crisp's Sermons
Cowper's Poems	Bibles
Romance of the Forest	Psalms of David
Fordyce's Addresses	The book of common Prayer
The Looking-Glass for the mind, or the juvenile Friend	Rippon's Hymns
The Girl of the Mountains	Sacramental Meditations
Tom Jones	Plasters
Franklin's Works	Self Knowledge
Edwards on Affections	Sheridan's Dictionary
The Doubtful Marriage	Entic's Dictionary
Count Roderic's Castle	Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Man of the World	Introduction to Latin Grammar
Charlotte Temple	Virgili Maronis Opera
Scott's Lessons	Virgil Delphin
Paul & Virginia	Juvenalis Delphin
Buchar's Domestic Medicine	Terentii
Taplin's Farriery	Ovidii Nasonis
Gibson's Survey	The American Tutor's Assistant
Whole Duty of Man	Ready Reckoner
Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia	Spelling Books
The Children's Friend	Primers
Baltimore Magazine	Blank Books
Gustavus Vassa	Sealing Wax, Waters, Ink Stands, and Ink Powder
Tellmeand, or the world explained	Copies for writing in Schools
Guthrie's Grammar	The Black Bird, or Songster, together with various small treatises adapted to the juvenile mind
Walker's Gazetteer	Pen knives, &c.

—ALSO—
All kinds of BLANKS may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM PRYCE, and WILLIAM BLACK, of Wilmington, Delaware.
For publishing by Subscription, The History of our Blessed Lord and SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Embellished with an elegant copper-plate Frontispiece; with the lives of the

HOLY APOSTLES,

And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.
By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and William Charles Price, L. L. D.

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be printed in a handsome quarto volume, with a general index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper, and new type, embellished with an elegant frontispiece, neatly bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-subscribers the price will be Five Dollars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a testimony of their zeal for the patronage of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid on the delivery of the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment thereof, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
For sale at this office.

A BIRTH-DAY THOUGHT.

Can I, all gracious Providence!
Can I deserve thy care?
Ah! no: I've not the least pretence
To bounties which I share.

Have I not been defended still
From dangers and from death;
Been safe preserv'd from ev'ry ill
E'er since thou gave me breath.

I live once more, to see the day
That brought me first to light;
O! teach my willing heart the way
To take thy mercies right.

Tho' dazzling splendor, pomp, and
show,
My fortune has denied;
Yet more than grandeur can bestow
Content hath well supplied.

No strife has e'er disturb'd my peace,
No mis'ries have I known;
And that I'm blest'd with health and
ease,

With humble thanks I own.

I envy no one's birth or fame,
Their titles, train, or dress;
Nor has my pride e'er stretch'd its aim
Beyond what I possess.

I ask and wish, not to appear
More beautiful, rich, or gay;
Lord, make me wiser ev'ry year,
And better ev'ry day.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the
Chancellor of Maryland, will be ex-
posed to public sale, on Saturday the
third of March next, at Gibbs' Ferry,
in Worcester county,

THE Real Estate of JOSHUA COT-
TINGHAM, of said county, late-
ly deceased, for the payment of the just
debts of the said Joshua—The said real
estate consists of two or part of two
Tracts of LAND—the one called *Little
Lot*, the other called *Bacon Quarter
Enlarged*, lying and being in the said
county, near the place appointed for
the sale thereof.—The terms of sale
will be, the purchase money to be paid
with interest from the day of sale, with-
in twelve months therefrom, and bonds
with good security given therefor.—
The creditors of the said Joshua Cot-
tingham, are hereby directed to exhib-
it their claims, with the proper
vouchers to the chancellor, within
three months from the time of the
above sale.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON, Trustee.
Snow-Hill, Jan. 25, 1804. 08 3

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE,
THE Lands and Tenements near
Easton, late the property of the
Rev'd. JOHN BOWIE, situate on the
road leading to Centerville, and con-
taining about 13½ acres—If these Lots
are not sold before the 29th of May
next, they will on that day be sold at
public vendue, in Easton. Any per-
son inclined to purchase will inquire of
Thomas H. Bowie, who is fully autho-
rized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.
Easton, Feb. 3, 1804. 08 7

30 dollars reward.

WILL be given by the subscriber
to any person who will appre-
hend and confine in the goal of Easton,
a negro woman named *SINAH*, the
property of Miss Polly Goldborough.
It is said she broke open the desk of
Mr. Clarke, of Easton, with whom she
lived as a hireling last year, and stole
out about twenty dollars, and ran away
some time in the Christmas holidays.
—The clothing she had on or took
with her is not known; she has a scar
on the lower part of her neck or gul-
let, where it joins the breast, which
was occasioned by the king's-evil—she
is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-
gro, and of a slender make and middle
size; her lips are somewhat thick, and
her teeth very white and shews when
she talks. She had a husband, the
property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who
ran away last fall, and has not since
been heard of.—She has an aunt named
Balder, who was the property of Mrs.
Margaret Walker, of Caroline county,
near Hunting Creek: It is supposed
she is either in that neighbourhood or
gone to the Jerseys. The above re-
ward will be paid by Joseph Haskins,
at Easton, or the subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON.
January 10, 1804. 05

A List of the Tracts & Lots of Land in Allegany County,

HELD by persons not residents of said County; the amount of the tax thereon respectively due for the years
1802 and 1803, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes
thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or charge-
able with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts and No. of lots.	Taxes due, 1802.	Taxes due, 1803.
Zachariah Allen,	No. 75,		10½
William Amos,	1071,		10½
Valentine Brother,	913,		10½
Michael Boyer,	436,		10½
Thomas Bodley,	1307,		10½
John Burnham,	1397,		10½
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot Cumberland,		2 1
John F. Bowling,	Horle Lick,		10 6
Thomas Beatty,	Fort Lip and Refurvey,		
	Republican,		2 5 6
	Flowerly Meads,		
Archibald Chisholm,	Refurvey on Shawny War, 226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4934,		1 17 3½
William Coe,	2534,		10½
Robert M'Clan,	1056, 3067,	1 5	1 9
Elias Crutchley,	1291,		10½
Margaret Chew,	No. 82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, 168,		
	Lots in Cumberland,		10 5
Joseph Compton,	Yankey Hall, Two Yankies	5 2½	6 5½
Patrick Doran,	1 Lot and Gensang		2 3½
Francis Deakins,	Half Mount Pisgah, half Pheasant Ridge,, half Rays		
	Discovery,	1 2 2	
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,		1 9
Peter Deveckmon,	4 Lots Cumberland,		4 8
Uriah Forrest,	14 Lots Western Port,		13 6
John Ellbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,		2 3
Solomon Geer,	3126, 1720,	1 5	1 9
Robert Gover,	3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009,		
	248, 196, 360, 1334,	7 11	9 11
Elisba Hall,	1305,		10½
Adam Hope,	2683, 2586, 2587,	2 1	2 7½
John Haynes,	Grate's Sugar Camp,		4 8
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121,		6 1
Elisba Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267,		8 9
Bennett Jarrett,	3158, 921, 923,		2 7½
Gabriel Jacobs,	Part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment,		
	Hickory Bottom, Fat Bacon, Refurvey on Fat Ba-		
	con,	10 4	12 11
John C. Jones,	Horle Pasture,		8 1½
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,		1 5
David Kerr,	2875, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2940, 1, 2, & 3, 2876, 2893,		
	2894, 2895,		10 5
Randolph B. Latimer,	Savage Ridge, 3876, 7, 8, & 9, 3900, 1, & 2, Buck		
	Ridge, Glade Farm, 2441, 2442, 2469, 2463, 397,		3 19 1
William Miley,	1293, 3115, 1294		1 9
James Martherry,	Small Island,	4½	5
William M. Maynadier,	Chance,	3 0	3 9
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,		3 6
Honora Martin,	Refurvey on Hamstead Park, Glory,		1 19 7
James M'Pherson,	1 Lot Cumberland,		2 1
Henry Myers,	Chance,		4 8
Samuel Norwood,	1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046, Norwood's Farm,		9 7
John Orme,	Mill Seat, Felicity,	14 6	18 1½
Richard J. Orme,	Lovely,		6 3
Thomas Orme,	No. 3, & 34, Lots in Cumberland,		4 2
John Pollard,	2029, 1214, 850,		2 7½
John Randle,	2883, 4, 5, & 6,	2 9½	3 6
Thomas B. Randle,	885, 1950, 1130, 130,		3 6
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 1, 2, & 7,		11 2
Richard Ridgley,	Friendship Amended,		10½
John Schley,	1237,		
Gustavus Scott,	Governor's Neglect, Orme's Attention, Chesnut Grove,		
	Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487,		8 5 11
Harmon Stidger,	Part Good and Bad,		1
William Stidger,	Strife, 2 Lots Western Port, 3957, 3962,		5 1
Benjamin Stoddert,	New Carthage, Mount Pleasant, Mount Etna, Addi-		
	tion, Mill Seat, Half Park, Part Cherry Trees Mea-		
	dows, ½ Pink of Allegany, Part Republic, ½ of Lots		
	No. 3882, 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1755, 1782, 3921, 2, & 3,		
	2395, 2356, 7, & 8, 2611, 2, 3, & 4, Lots 3440,		
	3459, 3461, 3462, 2474, 5, 6, & 7, 2538, 2022,	6 1 2	18 16 1
	3345, 6, 7, & 8, 100, 3812, 3813,		
Osborn Sprigg, executor of Jo-	Part Refurvey on Good Hope,	7 5	9 1
seph Sprigg,	1326, 1136,		1 9
John Thompson,	1 Lot Cumberland		1 7
Joseph Tomlinson,	969,		10½
Peter Varney,	1435, 375, 1466		2 7½
Philip L. Webster,	2081, 1005,		1 9
James West, jun.	8 Lots Western Port, 5 a Land Adjoining,		7 4
Abell Sergeant,			

Notice is hereby given,

THAT unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall
be paid to WILLIAM M'MAHON, Esq. collector of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next,
the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold
to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,

AQUILLA A. BROWNE, CLK.

Spanish Hides.

A QUANTITY of first quality, just
received and for sale by

ABRAHAM SINGER,

No. 172, Market street,

BALTIMORE.

Who has also for Sale,

Lamp and Tanners Oil,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry and other

Wines,

Brandies, Spirits, Rum, and

GROCERIES GENERALLY.

January 10, 1804. 04 7

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received
from the PATENTERS, NEW-
LONDON, a large supply of the follow-
ing Patent Medicines, viz.

Doctor RAWSON'S Patent Bitters.

LEE'S Patent Bilious Pills.

RAWSON'S Itch Ointment.

COOLEY'S Rheumatic Eills.

TROMPSON'S Tooth Paste.

RAWSON'S Anti Bilious Pills, or

Family Physic.

HANKLEY'S Remedy for

Hemorrhoidal Complaints.

Beside his other general assortment
of Patent Medicines and Drugs.

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, January 10, 1804. 04 10

FOR SALE,

ALL the LOTS in Queen's Town,
belonging to JOHN S. BLAKE,
Esq. on one of which are two brick
houses, with Kitchen, Granary, and
Stable—also—about one hundred and
fifty acres of LAND, near the head of
Greenwood's Creek, and one mile from
Wye River, ninety acres of which are
covered with fine Timber, and the re-
mainder is rich arable Land and
Branch. This Land will be divided
into two Lots or fold together, as may
be most agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county,

January 3, 1804. 03 21

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1804.

[NO. 711.]

TO THE

People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race, assembled for the purpose of deliberation upon such matters as relate to the design of their institution, believe it their duty to address you at this time; not with a view to descant upon the horrors of slavery, or, its incompatibility with sound policy, with justice, with morality, and with the spirit and doctrines of christianity: for besides that the circumscribed nature of such an address necessarily precludes lengthy animadversion, these are topics, which have been so repeatedly & ably discussed as to leave little room for additional argument or new illustration. The feelings and the judgment have been often addressed with all the strength of reason and the powers of eloquence, and although prejudice may blind the eyes of some and avarice close the avenues of sensibility in others, we derive consolation from the assurance, that the wife and the good, the liberal and the considerate, of all classes of the community, lament the existence of slavery, and consider as a dark stain in the annals of our country. We do not even hesitate to believe, that many who hold slaves by demise, acknowledge the injustice of the tenure; but perplexed in the contemplation of the embarrassment in which they find themselves, they are ready to exclaim, "What shall be done with them?" We would willingly include these among the number of our friends, and intreat them to unite in the removal of an evil so justly and almost universally deplored.

A principal object of our concern, is to rouse the attention of the public to the continued—may we not say—increasing necessity of exertion. We fear many have taken up an idea, that there is less occasion now than formerly, for active zeal in promoting the cause of the oppressed African: but when it was remembered that there are about nine hundred thousand slaves in our country; that hundreds of vessels do annually sail from our shores to traffick in the blood of our fellow men; and that the abominable practice of kidnapping is carried on to an alarming extent! surely it will not be thought a time for supineness and neglect. Ought not rather every faculty of the mind to be awakened? and in a matter wherein the reputation and prosperity of these United States are so deeply involved, is it possible that any can remain as indifferent and idle spectators?

The grofs and violent outrages committed by a horde of kidnappers, call aloud for redress. We have reason to believe, there is a complete chain of them along our sea coasts, from Georgia to Maine. Like the vulture soaring in apparent indifference, while watching for his prey, these shameless men, disguised in the habiliments of gentlemen, haunt public places, and at night seize and carry off the victims of their avarice. The convention are informed of some of their insidious manœuvres. They generally have vessels moored in small rivers and creeks and after stealing the unprotected, they decoy by stratagem and allure by specious offers of gain, such free persons of colour as they find susceptible of delusion. Others residing near the sea coast, are continually purchasing slaves in the middle states, to

sell at an advanced price to their compatriots in infamy. For the victims of this shocking business, they find a ready market among the southern planters. The design of this detail, must be obvious: It is to excite the vigilance of every friend to humanity and to virtue, in the detection and punishment of these monsters in the shape of men.

To complain of injustice, or petition for redress of grievances, cannot be mistaken for rebellion against the laws of our country. We lament therefore the existence of statutes in the state of North Carolina, prohibiting individuals the privilege of doing justice to the unfortunate slave, and to their own feelings, by setting him at liberty; and we learn with the deepest regret, that the state of South Carolina has recently repealed the law prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa into that state. Such appears to be the melancholy fact; but we cannot restrain the involuntary question—Is this possible? Is the measure of inquiry not yet filled? Is there no point at which you will stop? Or was it necessary to add this one step, to complete the climax of folly, cruelty and desperation? Oh legislators! we beseech you to reflect, before you increase the evils which already surround you in gloomy and frightful perspective!

Beholding with anxiety the increase rather than diminution of slavery and its dreadful concomitants, we earnestly request the zealous co-operation of every friend to justice and every lover of his country. It is an honourable, a virtuous and a humane cause in which we have embarked. Much good has already been effected, but much remains to be done; and, under the divine blessing, may we not confidently hope, that in the proportion to the sincerity of our motives, and the temperate, firm, and persevering constancy of our exertions, will be our success, and peaceful reward. Those who live contiguous to the sea ports, in particular, we wish may be stimulated to vigilance, that none of those shameful acts of atrocity adverted, may elude deserved punishment; and our fellow citizens of the eastern states are respectfully invited to pay attention to the clandestine traffick in slaves carried on from some of their ports. Such daring infractions of the laws of our country require prompt and decisive measures.

Many aspersions have been cast upon the advocates of the freedom of the blacks, by malicious or interested men; but conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, and the disinterestedness of our endeavours, we hope not to be intimidated by censure from performing the part assigned us. We frankly own, that it is our wish to promote a general emancipation, and, in doing this, it is our belief that we essentially promote the true interests of the state: Although many inconveniences may result from a general liberation of the People of Colour; yet those which flow from their continuance in slavery must be infinitely greater and are every day increasing. It is, therefore, in our estimation, desirable that this object should be brought about with as much speed as a prudent regard to existing circumstances, and the safety of the country will admit: But in all our endeavours for its accomplishment, we hope to move with care and circumspection. We pointedly disavow the most distant intention to contra-

vene any existing law of the states collectively or separately—We will not knowingly infringe upon the nominal rights of property, although those rights may only be traced to our statute-books; and while we desire to be supported in our endeavours to defend the cause of the oppressed, we hope that discretion and moderation will characterize all our proceedings. We feel with others the common frailties of humanity, and, therefore cannot expect an exemption from error. The best intentions are sometimes inadvertently led astray; a lively zeal in a good cause may occasionally overleap the bounds of discretion; although therefore individuals may in some instances have suffered their zeal to exceed knowledge, yet we repeat, that the line of conduct which we approve, and which is consonant with the spirit and design of our institutions, is in strict conformity with a due submission to existing laws, and to the legal claims of our fellow citizens. On this ground we think we have a just claim to the countenance and support of all liberal minds—of all who delight in the real prosperity of their country, and in the multiplication of humane happiness.

We conclude in the expression of a hope, that the Supreme Disposer of events, will prosper our labours in this work of justice, and hasten the day, when liberty shall be proclaimed to the captive, and this land of boasted freedom and independence, be relieved from the opprobrium which the sufferings of the oppressed African now cast upon it.

By order of the Convention.
MATTHEW FRANKLIN, Pres.

ATTEST,

OTHNIEL ALSOP, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, January 13th, 1804.

NEW YORK, February 13.

By the politeness of Mr. E. Talbot and captain Rollater of the Halcyon, Lloyd's list and prices current, as also regular files of London papers to the evening of the 2d December, inclusive, are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. The late hour at which they were received last evening prevent our furnishing very copious extracts.

The invading enemy was still daily expected, and every dispatch brought additional news respecting the forward state of their preparations. The gun boat flotilla at Boulogne is particularly mentioned as being frequently exercised in the outer harbour.

A postscript to Lloyd's Evening Post of December 2d, states, that by accounts from Flushing, there were 40 gun boats ready for sea, many more daily expected from Holland: 5000 troops completely ready, and full of eagerness and ardor to embark. Bonaparte, it is added, had been in Holland, and was incessantly occupied in the inspection of the armaments to be employed in the expedition.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 16th November, says—"General Victor yesterday informed the Directory, that within 24 hours he must have 500,000 florins, on account of the pay due to the French troops encamped between Utrecht and Amersfort, and in North Holland; and that if the money was not paid before eleven o'clock this day, he would order the troops to march to Amsterdam, there to pay themselves in the bank. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and several rich Jews,

and other wealthy individuals, were invited to wait upon our minister of finance, to consult about raising the money. Much anxiety and doubt prevailed. At length, at two o'clock this morning, 350,000 florins were procured, as report says, at an interest of nearly 25 percent, which, with the 150,000 florins in the national treasury, made up the sum demanded by Bonaparte's armed Proconsul. Four wag-gons loaded with this money, or, as some think, with only a part of it, went away this morning at ten o'clock, under the escort of a party of French hussars. They took the road for Utrecht. The pay of our army is three months in arrear.

The prohibition against the importation of British merchandize, has been found so injurious to the interests of Holland, that, evidently with a view of indirectly favoring its introduction, the legislative body, on the 28th of October, passed a decree "for suspending 'til eighteen months after the peace with Great Britain, the ordinance of the States General, dated December 5, 1748, which forbids the subjects of the crown of Sweden to import into this republic, on board their own or foreign ships, freighted on their account, any merchandize, unless they are the production of Sweden or of its colonies."

The reports brought of the damages lately sustained at Madeira, are said to have greatly exaggerated. It is true, that at the time mentioned, a very heavy rain, of two days duration, fell in that island; and that the consequent current from the mountains was productive of considerable injury; the extent of which, however, was by no means so great as had been represented.

Letters from Malaga, via London, dated the 16th November state, the malignant fever brought there by the French transports still raged in that part of the city towards the harbour.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh has issued a proclamation, directing the necessary steps to be taken for removing from the coast, all cattle, and destroying all articles that might be serviceable to the enemy in the event of their landing in the Frith of Forth. Notice has also been given by his lordship, that signal stations to alarm the country are established at Braidhill, Roman Camp, and Corstorphine-hill, at each of which there are three different signals for the day, and two for the night.

In the house of commons, Nov. 30, the chancellor of the exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill, restraining the bank from making payments in specie. In the debate on this motion, the scarcity of circulating specie was particularly mentioned; as also the want of confidence evinced by many persons who were in the habit of hoarding all the current coin that fell into their hands. Mr. Jerye observed that "if this private hoarding was persisted in, many persons in the banking line would not be able to pay the fractional parts of the drafts on them." That "the conduct of these hoarders was shameful and despicable, as it evinced a want of faith in the public security, and was highly derogatory to the interests of the country."

The following sums were voted the same day for the navy service:—
For 100,000 seamen for 13 lunar months 2,504,000
For victualling the same, 2,417,000
For wear and tear of ships, 3,900,000

For ordnance of the sea service, 325,000
Mr. Secretary York gave notice to the house of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, as well as for continuing the bill for the suppression of rebellion in that part of the united kingdom.

The detention and imprisonment of gen. Boyer in Scotland has been mentioned: and also the intention of the French government to treat some important English nobility in a similar manner. Lord Elgin was selected for that purpose, but it is stated that on the interference of Talleyrand, the first consul had consented to take sir James Crawford as a hostage instead of his lordship.

The accounts stated in the former British papers of general and formal application made by the legislative bodies to Bonaparte, petitioning him not to risk his person in the expedition to England, & of his assenting to their request, is declared by the papers now received to have been a mere quiz.

The Irish rebel chief Dwyer, is stated in Dublin accounts still to engage the attention of government, and that a reward of 100 guineas has been offered for his capture.

The expectation of a war between England and Spain, appears by these papers to be less considerable.

On the 24th November, says one of the London papers, the American ambassador was introduced to her majesty in her private apartment by her majesty's vice chamberlain, and conducted by sir Stephen Cottrell as master of the ceremonies; when his excellency delivered his credentials and was most graciously received. At the drawing room his excellency's lady, Mrs. Monroe, was introduced to her majesty by lady Hawkebury.

The article of intelligence from Valparaiso, stating that an English flotilla from Malta had appeared before Alexandria, and landed with consent of the Pasha several thousand troops, which were put in possession of the forts round Alexandria, is said to be certainly without foundation, as the whole British force at Malta is stated at 4000 men.

A violent storm on the British coast is mentioned under date of Plymouth, Nov. 22, in the following terms.

Last night it blew a most tremendous gale of wind at S. W. accompanied by the most loud and dreadful peals of thunder and vivid lightning experienced here for many years, the sea in the Sound ran mountains high, and the hail and rain incessant. At 3 A. M. this morning the gale increased to a hurricane, and the thunder and lightning awfully grand; the ships in the Sound dragged, and fired several guns in distress, but the ground being good they weathered; at one period the lightning was so quick and vivid, that the whole of Mount Edgumbe appeared as if on fire. At 7 A. M. the wind veered round more to the westward, and the weather became more moderate; the men of war rode it out without damage, only a sloop was wrecked, all hands saved, off the Cobler's Reach, but she is towed along side the Pier Head, which contributed by their construction much to the safety of the numerous shipping in Sutton Pool. Much wreck may be found on our iron bound coast, as two convoys sailed yesterday, and must have met the fury of the gale in the channel; and several ships and brigs passed the Sound yesterday previous to the gale, to the westward; the whole coast of Devon and Cornwall being a lee shore, with the wind at S. W. or S. S. W. and if a vessel is embayed, there is not the least chance of escaping being wrecked and knocked to pieces on the rocks.

Dover, November 30.

Yesterday the Lord Nelson hired armed cutter arrived here, having experienced very bad weather and lost her boat, in which were the lieutenant and five men, in endeavoring to cut off a ship bound to Flushing. The Amelia frigate also had her boat and lieutenant, and 13 men missing, on the same service. To day four passengers landed from an American brig, from Flushing, which had seized her officers and men out of both boats but the boats were lost; they left them

all safe on board the Antelope, Sir Sydney Smith. The vessel left Flushing Monday evening, at which time there were about 6000 French soldiers, and about forty gun boats ready for sea; they were daily receiving fresh gun boats from Holland. The troops were very eager for coming, and had no doubt of success.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Late accounts from Morlaix state that a general discontent has prevailed during the last six weeks throughout the greater part of the French troops assembled at and near St. Malo, Barfleur, Havre, and Dieppe. These troops deluded by the prospect of an easy conquest and abundance of plunder, are dissatisfied at being kept so long from England. It was this carried the first consul to the coast, and the accounts above alluded to, state, finding his explanations not in the least satisfactory to the soldiers, he determined to order an embarkation of 40 or 50,000 men, to take place with all expedition, composed of the most refractory of the troops, and that his intention were generally promulgated early in the last week. They are to appoint their own officers, and to take their departure from Boulogne, Dunkirk, Ostend, and some of the Dutch ports. We cannot avoid recommending a more than ordinary vigilance, at this important crisis, both to our naval and military departments.

Letters from Rotterdam, of a very recent date, state, that great sickness prevails among the French troops in Holland. The hospitals were full, and the men in them dying fast. This is not unlikely to be the case in the camps about Boulogne, which must be very crowded.

December 2.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Sir John Borlase Warren, the British Ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg. They were brought to Sheerness by the Clyde frigate, which has arrived there with part of the convoy from the Baltic. These dispatches are believed to be of great importance.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, February 28.

The governor of Kentucky, Mr. Garrard, lately in an address to the legislature of that state, extols the policy of Mr. Jefferson's administration by which, he says, we have procured Louisiana—and in order to give the last touch to the compliment he follows the path of all those who praise Mr. Jefferson by adding, that this acquisition has cost no blood. It seems as if praise never had its zest unless the point of it turned on Mr. Jefferson's horror at shedding blood. Not content with praising the administration, governor Garrard proceeds to criminate the opposers of his administration, whom he stigmatizes, as he thinks most deeply, by denominating clamourers for war. In this reproach all the Jacobin set take no little pains to include the New England, and especially the Connecticut members of congress.

A governor's talk to an assembly has got to be small talk indeed, and commonly is tested by no other rule of criticism than merely what is called in the other play house, *stage effect*. In plain words, if it will gull the rabble it is a very good speech.

First, then, let men of common sense, or only half common sense, mark it well, the acquisition of Louisiana, be it a good or an evil, is not to be ascribed to our president or his cabinet. Mr. Monroe was sent without any hope or certainty, laying Great Britain out of the case, without any chance of purchasing Louisiana. All that could have been expected was to throw out a tub to the Kentucky whalers, to let their wrath expire by raising false hopes and by gaining time, and finally to keep up the delusive show of a negotiation while our millions were

to buy a suspension of the occlusion of New Orleans. If our readers should not understand Mr. Jefferson's English, they should be told that our money was no doubt destined to buy for a time the use of the port of New Orleans as a place of deposit. Nothing can be clearer than that general Victor was fitting out ships and troops and colonists in the ports of Holland to occupy the territory for France—till the near approach of war within a few days stopp'd the expedition, and induced the chief consul to sell a quitclaim of his left land.

The folly, the impudence, the falsehood of ascribing the success, if it be success, to Mr. Jefferson, is unspeakable. But, governor Garrard, a word more with you, if you please. The clamourers for war, whom you hold up to odium, were the Federalists. It is not true that they clamoured for war. Be candid for a moment. However, if Mr. Rols, Mr. Morris and the New England federalists, would have gone to war for your violated rights, solemnly secured by treaty with Spain, and Mr. Jefferson, either from his horror at the sight of blood, or for any other reason, would not have gone to war, but would have been content to send Monroe and Livingston and Dawson and Charles Pinckney and all his creatures to negotiate and beg and pay money for nothing;—which, we pray you consider, which are your best friends, your boldest champions, the fighters or the flinchers?

It is neither grateful nor candid to insult those who would freely have shed their blood for you, and to commend those who are afraid to put even their worthless ill gotten popularity at hazard for your lakes.

It is silly, it is false, it deceives nobody, except willing fools, to say that the federalists wanted war for corrupt reasons. The gains of all jobs and contracts, your blood abhorring president would concenter in democratic lands. And as to the captures and losses at sea, a war would cast them on the federalists of the middle and eastern states, who own nineteen twentieths of the cargoes and shipping.

It is proper to make these reflections, though if they were ten times as well made, (truer they cannot be) party prejudice would resist their impression.

Fred. T. Her.

A mistake in common language.

We say every day such and such clothes are worm to keep out the cold. The truth is they are worm to keep in the heat. An explanation of the expression may lead to some useful information on the subject of clothing.

Cold is nothing; it is but the absence of heat. By a decomposition of the atmospheric air in the act of respiration, a quantity of the matter of heat is transfused through our bodies. From a tendency to restore the equilibrium, this heat is constantly passing from our bodies to the surrounding air, to confine it, on the surface, is the use of clothing in the winter.

Certain articles of dress may be considered conductors of heat, and others non-conductors. Linnen is of the first class, and woollen of the latter. It may therefore be imagined that woollen alone is to be perferred in winter; but this is not true, and for this reason. Linnen being a conductor, it is readily filled with matter of heat, and then feels warm to the body. Woollen does not so readily fill with heat, nor suffer it so easily to pass through it. Worn above linnen it prevents the heat from passing away, and keeps it accumulating in the conductor. Thus in bedding we wisely use linnen for receptacles of the escaping warmth, and blankets to confine it; thus we should apply flannel vests over our linnen if worn to keep the body warm, and not as many do, under it. Thus leather or linnen gloves may be worn to advantage under woollen. Thus, cotton stockings should be worn under worsted and not over them; and thus in a very cold day, a thick stocking over a boot is found to be very comfortable. Woollen alone is warmer than linnen alone for the reason given above; to use both is best, because without linnen there is no receptacle for the matter of heat, and by the least motion it is dissipated, with nothing to impede its volatility. So much for the philosophy of dress in February.

there is but one plausible objection to the doctrine, and that is, that some, who make little use of either conductor or non-conductor, are supposed to retain as much warmth as the most careful. [The Repository.]

LIBELS.

The Vice President.—The citizens of the Union in general, and of this state in particular, who regard with much interest the charges which have been published against Mr. Burr, relative to the last presidential election, will be gratified to learn, that he has put those allegations to that issue for which his enemies have expressed so much desire.

Daniel D. Tomkins, Esq. of this city, has, we are informed, instituted a suit on the part of Mr. Burr, against James Cheatham, author of the publications alluded to; and which is bro't in such manner as will enable him to give the truth in evidence.—This writ taken out mentions no specific amount or damages, of course the person prosecuted will be exposed to no embarrassment or difficulty with regard to bail. In other respects the suit is to be pushed with promptness and effect. The prosecution will comprise all the charges, principal and subordinate: Mr. Burr's accusers will of course have an opportunity of bringing into court all persons whether hostile or friendly to him by whose testimony they may hope to substantiate their charges.

We are happy in stating the above, to find that Mr. Burr has waved his own feelings, and his repugnance to prosecutions of this nature, in compliance with public sentiment which evidently expected this from him. His forbearance has been ascribed by his enemies to motives injurious to his reputation: they have repeatedly vaunted that they only wished an opportunity to prove their charges in a court of justice. That opportunity will be now in the amplest manner afforded them.

N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

Political Contrast.—At this day, when democracy has crept into almost every nook and corner of our political domain, and when its minions and undertakers seem to solicitate themselves on the security which has followed their triumph; it would be well if our sober minded citizens would bestow a little attention not only on the characters of those now in power, but on those who precede them in authority, and on the means by which this revolution in men and principles has been produced. Let them also devote a few hours to the investigation of that political happiness, that kind of national felicity which so strongly marked the American character during its federal probation; and free from the blindness of party prejudice, compare the remembrance of its injured honors, and blasted virtues, with the dark portrait of its living character.

In taking up this enquiry, we shall see a nation bursting into life, overshadowed with Egyptian darkness, and wandering with a fearful anxiety amidst the chaos of dangers, troubles and despair.—We shall see it lead by its *Guardian Genius* through the fiery furnace of revolution and disorder, to peace, liberty, independence and order. Under the benign influence of his councils and protection, we shall see these blessings unfolding themselves, and by the accumulating force of kindred virtues, clothing our land in all the splendour of a golden age. We shall see the frowns of war giving place to the smiles of peace—confusion and disorder to harmony and concord—poverty and distress to individual and national prosperity—jealousy and hatred to a compact of reciprocal confidence, love and good will—the night of ignorance and stupidity to the bright sunshine of science, the love of wisdom, and the refinements of civilized and social life. In short, under the guidance of Washington, and his colleagues in wisdom and virtue, we have seen a nation built up from the rudest materials—a world itself seduced to the discipline of government, and a great people raised from the very flocks of humiliation and chafestment to the acme of political fame and national respect. But, alas! how fallen! how fallen!

A set of selfish and ambitious wretches, who envy the happiness of which themselves are neither the giv-

jection to
not some,
conduct-
posed to re-
care-
Rogatory.

izens of
this state
with much
have been
relative
n, will be
has put
for which
to much

of this ci-
stituted a
r, against
ne, publi-
h is bro't
him to
This writ-
k amount
rison pro-
embar-
regard to
it is to
and effect,
all the
ordinate:
of course
ing into
hottle or
testimony
late their

ne above,
waved his
gnance to
in compli-
which evi-
dium. His
ed by his
us to his
repeatedly
an op-
arges in a
portunity
anner at-
brondie.

this day,
to almost
our politi-
tions and
ate them-
has not
would be
zens would
only on the
power, but
in autho-
which this
ciples has
also devo-
tion of that
of national
marked the
its federal
the blind-
mpare the
honors, and
rk portrait

y, we shall
life, over-
darkness,
ful anxiety
s, troubles
it lead by
h the fiery
disorder, to
and order.
ence of his
e shall see
hemselves,
force of kin-
land in all
age. We
ing place
fusion and
accord—po-
ual and nar-
and hard
confidence.
ght of igno-
bright sun-
f wisdom, &
d and social
guidance of
gues is wis-
men a nation
materials—a
the discipline
people rail-
humiliation
eme of poli-
spect. But,
llen I
an ambitious
happiness of
their the giv-

ers nor partakers have not ceased to plot the ruin of that order of things which produced so large a share to our once honored country. By intrigue and misrepresentation, aided by the vile hand of imported assassins, they have undermined this fair structure of national felicity and given the death-blow to the brightest catalogue of human achievements that ever distinguished the annals of any people in a twelve year's progress to political greatness. —Shade of Washington! where is the mantle thou lettest fall on thy successors! —*Alb. Cent.*

We copy the following extraordinary paragraph from Mr. Jefferson's official paper, the *Intelligencer*. As no name is subscribed we take it for granted that the reward is offered by the administration. We are curious to know what will be the result of this unprecedented measure. If members of congress, who happen to differ in politics from the administration, are to be prohibited from expressing their sentiments to their constituents, it is no matter how soon we know it. The bills to which the letter refers have both been published in this *Gazette*; and should either of them pass into a law it would invest the president with a power hitherto unknown in this country, and would doubtless be considered by Great Britain, as a declaration of war. Our readers can therefore judge with what propriety the government offers *One Hundred Dollars* for discovering the writer of the letter.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

The following outline of falsehoods appears in the *Boston Centinel* of the 4th of February under the title of "*An Extract of a letter from a member of congress, dated Washington, 20th January, 1804.*"—The ascription of this article to a member of Congress, who should be under the sacred obligations of veracity, is a libel on the character of a representative of the people. As such every friend to truth and the dignity of the representative character is interested in drawing before the public for their censure the man, who has committed such an outrage. With this view the above reward is offered to the individual who shall give satisfactory proof of the forger of the above letter.

Nat. Intell.

An Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress dated Washington, 20th January, 1804.

"I enclose you two bills now pending before the two houses of congress which I wish may be immediately published in the newspapers at Boston, as one or the other of them will in all probability pass, in some shape or other, and I apprehend will be productive of important consequences not only to the commerce but to the peace of the United States.

The zeal upon this occasion is of such burning heat, that it has thus produced two bills at the same time, one in each House for one and the same purpose;—the project is a deep laid one, and the ministerialists thought by the colour of protecting American seamen to scare all opposition out of doors;—the fraud however is detected, and I hope will be exposed. Although both the bills pretend in their titles to be for the protection of American seamen and seamen of the United States, there is in fact not one word about American seamen in either of them, and yet when its frantic provisions were attacked I wish you had seen the hornet's nest that burst down upon our heads. The real object is to protect foreign seamen against the authority of their own governments, and within their own jurisdictions and for this purpose to set the laws of nations at defiance. It is especially to protect British seamen deserting from the British service and contriving to get on board an American merchant vessel even within the British jurisdiction;—to protect a sailor who may desert from a man of war in the river Thames against imprisonment by his lawful commander. Judge of the principle and its inevitable consequences.

"As I am very confident that this will never be assented to by foreign governments and especially by that of Great Britain, I cannot possibly suppose these bills brought forward for any other purpose than that of lead-

ing to a war with England. There are many other circumstances which concur to confirm the belief. I think it therefore necessary to give this notice to you, and I wish it may be known to the commercial interests in general at Boston and the other parts of the state, that those of our fellow citizens who have their property afloat and exposed to the consequences which these measures may draw upon them, may adopt such precautions as individually their own prudence shall point out to secure themselves!

G. U. S.

From the *London Morning Post*.
November 25.

The appearance of the house of commons yesterday was very different from what was expected from the unanimity with which the address to his majesty had been voted. It was very naturally thought that, in times like the present, every member who had voted for the address, even those who are least partial to the present administration; would have given their attendance in order to shew the unanimity with which all parties stand round the throne, for the purpose of following, seconding, and partaking in the glorious ardour shewn by our gracious sovereign to go through the common hardships and dangers of the contest, in which his majesty and his people are equally involved. Very few members, however, gave their attendance, and at twenty minutes past three, when the chancellor of the exchequer came, there were not above thirty present. It had been known since the evening of the day before, that half past three was to be the time at which his majesty would be ready to receive the address, and it was, of course, expected that at least the greater part of those members who had given their votes with so much ardour, would have shewn equal warmth to present themselves before his majesty, bearing in their countenances the strongest expressions of that zeal and loyalty which was professed in the address. None however, attended, except the immediate adherents of the ministers. Of the old opposition we noticed only Mr. Erskine, in his uniform as colonel of the law association. No member of the new opposition was present. The greater number of the gentlemen who came were in military dresses, either as general officers, or colonels of militia, or as commanders of volunteer corps. Many of these had already been at court; and they came to the house of commons, not with the intention of making up a house, but in order to extend the procession, and render it more respectable in the eyes of the public, as well as to add to the number of members who should appear before his majesty. Mr. Serjeant was dispatched immediately after the arrival of the chancellor of the exchequer, who came from St. James's at about 20 minutes past three, in the expectation of finding every thing in readiness, to collect members wherever he could find them, in the treasury, at the admiralty, or in the streets as he went along. The committee room, the writing rooms, and Bellamy's rooms, which on common occasions suffer the impress of the serjeant at arms with the mace, and generally furnish a sufficient number of members to make up a house, had been already searched, and nobody was to be found in them. As the absence of Mr. Serjeant was long, and the numbers remained in the state in which he left them, much anxiety prevailed; and it was generally conceived, that it would have an extremely awkward appearance that the house should not wait on his majesty till a later hour than that which he had appointed. It was even doubted whether a house could at all be made before four o'clock; the hour at which an adjournment takes place of course, if there should not be forty members present. The chancellor of the exchequer, however, appeared in such good spirits, shaking hands with the greater number of those whom he saw, and laughing with them in the most good humoured manner, that it was thought by many that he was still confident of having a full house in sufficient time; or at least, that the disappointment would be of no consequence. It was indeed at this time expected, his majesty's hour being already past, that either a later hour, or another day would be fixed.

The despair of making up a house at this time was so complete, that a member of administration holding an office supposed to be particularly connected with the management of the house of commons, remarked, that "it was a very awkward business;" and on being answered, that it was to be feared they would not see his Majesty by day light, he replied by expressing a fear that they would not see his Majesty that day, either by day light or by candle light.

A Young Piedmontese, now in prison in Germany, has invented a machine of simple construction, which it is said, will double the swiftness of rowing a boat. The oars are made to act as levers.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, who is the administrator de bonis non of JAMES TILGHMAN, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, will on the First Monday in September next, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, at his store house in Easton, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, proceed to make an additional dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased amongst his creditors.—All persons therefore having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to attend at the store house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and then and there to exhibit the said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving from him their respective dividends, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said personal estate now in the hands of the said subscriber.—Given under my hand this 20th day of February, in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.

11 3w&tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Thursday the eighth day of March next, to receive proposals for building new bridges over King's Creek.—Any person desirous to contract, will come with proposals prepared, also—for persons to apply for the Constable's Office—AND on Monday the second day of April next, the Court will meet to appoint Overseers of the Roads.

Fr. order of the Levy Court,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

21st Feb. 1804.

11 2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD HARRIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Admr.
Talbot county, Feb. 21, 1804.—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the late dwelling of Mr. THOMAS J. SARR, deceased, on a credit of Six Months,

ALL the personal effects of the said Seth, consisting of a number of negroes, for a term of years and for life—horses, cattle, hogs, timber wheels and chains, farming utensils, beds, tables, chairs, desks and book cases, a great variety of kitchen furniture, carpenter's, joiner's, and turner's tools; a large and well chosen collection of books; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Admr.
Queen Ann's county, }
Feb. 25, 1804. } 10 1ds.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Thursday the first day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the subscriber's, near Potts's Mill, about Twenty Head of CATTLE, amongst which are Cows and Calves, one yoke of Oxen, one Ox-Cart, Work Horses and Hogs—where attendance will be given, and terms made known. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

10 2w

NOW IN THE PRESS,

The First, or Introductory Volume of the
LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is deemed proper to inform the numerous and respectable subscribers to the above work, that occurrences unforeseen and uncontrollable have tended to procrastinate its appearance. It is now in the press, and will be published on as early a day as its nature and extent will admit.

Gentlemen in this city who have subscribed without paying the advance money, are informed, that the condition is indispensable, and unless complied with in ten days from this period, they will be considered as non-subscribers.

Those persons who hold proposals are requested to furnish immediately, the names and advance money they have received.

The price of the fine vellum copies is now raised to three dollars twenty-five cents per vol. common vellum three dollars per vol.

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 41, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER WISE, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL BROWN, Merchant of Cambridge, whom I have authorized to receive the same, and settle the administration of the said estate.

MARY WEBB Adm'r. De bonis

non of P. Webb dec'd.

February 17 1804. 10 3w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the third of March next, at Gibbs' Ferry, in Worcester county,

THE Real Estate of JOSEPH CORNINGHAM, of said county, lately deceased, for the payment of the just debts of the said Joseph.—The said real estate consists of two or part of two Tracts of LAND—the one called *Ligeia Lea*, the other called *Bacon Quarter Enlarged*, lying and being in the said county, near the place appointed for the sale thereof.—The terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid with interest from the day of sale, within twelve months thereafter, and bonds with good security given therefor.—The creditors of the said Joseph Corningham, are hereby directed to exhibit their claims, with the proper vouchers to the chancellor, within three months from the time of the above sale.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON, Trustee,
Snow Hill, Jan. 25, 1804. 08 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John E. Gist, late of Cambridge, Dorchester County, deceased, are requested to make payment, as speedily as possible: And those that have claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit their claims to

FRANCIS GIST, Ex'rx.

Cambridge, Feb. 13, 1804. 09 3

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM PRYCE, and WILLIAM BLACK, of Wilmington, Delaware,

For publishing by Subscription,
The History of our Blessed Lord and SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Embellished with an elegant copper-plate Frontispiece; with the lives of the

HOLY APOSTLES,

And their successors for three hundred years after the Crucifixion.

By Ebenezer Thompson, D. D. and William Charles Price, L. L. D.

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be printed in a handsome quarto volume, with a general index.
2. It shall be printed on a fine paper, and new type, embellished with an elegant frontispiece, neatly bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, to non-subscribers the price will be Five Dollars.
3. Subscribers' names to be added as a testimony of their zeal for the propagation of so invaluable a work.
4. The money to be paid by the delivery of the book.
5. Any person obtaining subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment thereof, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS J. SETH, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, 15th day of February, 1804.

WM. RICHMOND.

30 dollars reward,

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person who will apprehend and confine in the goal of Easton, a negro woman named SINAH, the property of Miss Polly Goldborough. It is said she broke open the desk of Mr. Clarke, of Easton, with whom she lived as a hireling last year, and stole out about twenty dollars, and ran away some time in the Christmas holidays. The clothing she had on or took with her is not known; she has a scar on the lower part of her neck or gullet, where it joins the breast, which was occasioned by the king's evil—she is of a yellowish complexion for a negro, and of a slender make and middle size; her lips are somewhat thick, and her teeth very white and shew when she talks. She had a husband, the property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall, and has not since been heard of—She has an aunt named Balder, who was the property of Mrs. Margaret Walker, of Caroline county, near Hunting Creek: It is supposed she is either in that neighbourhood or gone to the Jerseys. The above reward will be paid by Joseph Haskins, at Easton, or the subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON.

January 10, 1804.

The following very excellent BOOKS

are for sale at this Office.

Elegant Extracts in prose & verse
Pope's Homer
Hayley's Works
Sandford & Mer-
ton
Zimmerman on
Solitude
Boswell's Life of
Johnson
Cowper's Poems
Romance of the
Forest
Fordyce's Adres-
ses
The Looking-
Glass for the
mind, or the Ju-
venile Friend
The Girl of the
Mountains
Tom Jones
Franklin's Works
Edwards on Af-
fections
The Doubtful
Marriage
Count Roderic's
Castle
Man of the World
Charlotte Temple
Scott's Lessons
Paul & Virginia
Buchan's Domest-
ic Medicine
Taplin's Parriery
Gibson's Survey
Whole Duty of
Man
Raffles, Prince of
Abissinia
The Children's
Friend
Baltimore Maga-
zine
Gustavus Vassa
Telliamed, or the
world explained
Guthrie's Gram-
mar
Walker's Gazet-
teer

All kinds of BLANKS may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
For sale at this office.

A List of the Tracts & Lots of Land in Allegany County.

HELD by persons not residents of said County; the amount of the tax thereon respectively due for the years 1802 and 1803, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts and No. of lots.	Taxes due, 1802.	Taxes due, 1803.
Zachariah Allen, William Amos, Valentine Brother, Michael Boyer, Thomas Bodley, John Burnham, Thomas J. Beatty, John F. Bowlings, Thomas Beatty,	No. 75, 1071, 913, 436, 1307, 1397, 1 Lot Cumberland, Horse Lick, Fort Lip and Refsurvey, Republican, Flowery Meads, Refsurvey on Shawny War, 226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034, 2534, 1056, 3067, 1291, No. 82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, 168, Lots in Cumberland, Yankey Hall, Two Yankies 1 Lot and Gensang Half Mount Pisgah, half Pheasant Ridge,, half Rays Discovery, 3049, 3038, 3166, 4 Lots Cumberland, 14 Lots Western Port, Ellbin's Third Attempt, 3126, 1720, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009, 248, 196, 360, 1334, 1305, 2683, 2586, 2587, Grate's Sugar Camp, 216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121, 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267, 3158, 921, 923, Part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Bacon, Refsurvey on Fat Ba- con, Horse Pasture, Kingan's Discovery, 2875, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2940, 1, 2, & 3, 2876, 2893, 2894, 2895, Savage Ridge, 3876, 7, 8, & 9, 3900, 1, & 2, Buck Ridge, Glade Farm, 2441, 2442, 2469, 2463, 397, 1293, 3115, 1294 Small Island, Chance, 2397, 2022, 310, 811, Refsurvey on Hamstead Park, Glory, 1 Lot Cumberland, Chance, 1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046, Norwood's Farm, Mill Seat, Felicity, Lovely, No. 3, & 34, Lots in Cumberland, 2029, 1214, 850, 2883, 4, 5, & 6, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, 2060, 1, 2, & 7, Friendship Amended, 1237, Governor's Neglect, Orme's Attention, Chesnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487, Part Good and Bad, Strife, 2 Lots Western Port, 3957, 3962, New Carthage, Mount Pleasant, Mount Etna, Addi- tion, Mill Seat, Half Park, Part Cherry Tree Mea- dows, 1/2 Pink of Allegany, Part Republic, 1/2 of Lots No. 3882, 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1755, 1782, 3021, 2, & 3, 2355, 2356, 7, & 8, 2611, 2, 3, & 4, Lots 3440, 3459, 3461, 3462, 2474, 5, 6, & 7, 2538, 2022, 3345, 6, 7, & 8, 100, 3812, 3813, Part Refsurvey on Good Hope, 1326, 1136, 1 Lot Cumberland 969 1435, 375, 1466 2081, 1005, 8 Lots Western Port, 5 a Land Adjoining,	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 2 1 10 6 2 5 6 1 17 3 1/2 1 5 1 9 10 1/2 10 5 1/2 6 5 1/2 2 3 1/2 1 2 2 1 9 4 8 13 6 2 3 1 9 7 11 9 11 10 1/2 2 7 1/2 4 8 6 1 8 9 2 7 1/2 10 4 12 11 8 12 1 5 10 5 3 19 1 1 9 1 5 3 9 3 6 1 19 7 2 1 4 8 9 7 14 6 18 15 6 3 4 2 2 7 1/2 2 9 1/2 3 6 3 6 11 2 10 1/2 8 5 11 1 5 1 6-1 2 18 16 1 7 5 9 1 1 9 1 7 10 1/2 2 7 1/2 1 9 7 4	
Archibald Chisholm, William Coe, Robert M. Clan, Elias Crutchley, Margaret Chew, Joseph Compton, Patrick Doran, Francis Deakins, John Doyle, Peter Deveckmon, Uriah Forrest, John Ellbin, Solomon Geer, Robert Gover, Elisha Hall, Adam Hope, John Haynes, Samuel Jay, Elisha Jarrett, Bennett Jarrett, Gabriel Jacobs, John C. Jones, John Kingan, David Kerr, Randolph B. Latimer, William Miley, James Martherry, William M. Maynadier, Robert G. Maynard, Honora Martin, James M. Pherson, Henry Myers, Samuel Norwood, John Orme, Richard J. Orme, Thomas Orme, John Pollard, John Randle, Thomas B. Randle, Mitchell Robinson, Richard Ridgley, John Schley, Gustavus Scott, Harmon Stidger, William Stidger, Benjamin Stoddert, Osborn Sprigg, executor of Jo- seph Sprigg, John Thompson, Joseph Tomlinson, Peter Varney, Philip L. Webster, James West, jun. Abell Sergeant,			

Notice is hereby given,

THAT unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM McMAHON, Esq. collector of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,

AQUILLA A. BROWNE, Clk.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE Lands and Tenements near Easton, late the property of the Rev'd. JOHN BOWIE, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 13 1/2 acres—If these Lots are not sold before the 29th of May next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue, in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will inquire of Thomas H. Bowie, who is fully autho-
rized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton, Feb. 3, 1804.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received from the PATENTERS, New-LONDON, a large supply of the follow-
ing Patent Medicines, viz.

DOCTOR RAWSON'S Patent Bitters.
LEE'S Patent Bilious Pills.
RAWSON'S Itch Ointment.
COOLEY'S Rheumatic Pills.
THOMPSON'S Tooth Paste.
RAWSON'S Anti Bilious Pills, or
Family Physic.

HINELEY'S Remedy for
Hemorrhoidal Complaints.

Beside his other general assortment
of Patent Medicines and Drugs.

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, January 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LOTS in Queen's Town, belonging to JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. on one of which are two brick houses, with Kitchen, Granary, and Stable—ALSO—about one hundred and fifty acres of LAND, near the head of Greenwood's Creek, and one mile from Wye River, ninety acres of which are covered with fine Timber, and the remainder is rich arable Land and Branch. This Land will be divided into two Lots or sold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county,
January 3, 1804.